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HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

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MR. AUSTIN WAKEMAN SCOTT, Assistant Professor of Law, has accepted the position of Dean of the College of Law of the State University of Iowa. When it is recalled that Professor Beale was similarly absent from this Law School, as Dean of the Law School of the University of Chicago, for two years from 1902 until 1904, the hope may well be entertained that the absence of Assistant Professor Scott will be but temporary.

THE LAW SCHOOL. — Several changes in the curriculum may be noted. Chief among these is the abolition of practically all mid-year examinations. Professor Wambaugh's course in Insurance has been made a full-year course of two hours a week; the course in Public Service Companies will be given as a whole by Professor Wyman, instead of being divided, as formerly, into Carriers under Professor Beale, and Public Service Companies under Professor Wyman; the courses in Equity III and in Quasi-Contracts have been joined so as to form one full course. Thus the only half-year courses remaining in the regular three-year curriculum are Damages, Bankruptcy, which has been made a third-year subject, Persons, and Municipal Corporations; and of these the two first named are the only ones in which the examinations fall at mid-year.

In the fourth year, half courses are still the rule. In that year, Professor Pound will give new courses in the Law of Mining and Irrigation and in the Theory of Law and Legislation. The course in Admiralty has been transferred to the fourth year.

Owing to the absence of Assistant Professor Scott, some redistribution of courses has been necessary. Trusts will be given by Professor Pound,

while Equity III, given by him last year, will be taught by Mr. Dutch. The course on Pleading will be given by Mr. Warren Abner Seavey, A.B., LL.B., 1904, newly appointed Lecturer on Pleading, and the course on Massachusetts Practice by Mr. John Gorham Palfrey, A.B., LL.B., 1899, a former editor of this Review, who has been appointed Lecturer on Massachusetts Practice.

There has been a considerable increase in the requirements of the Law School. The required number of hours a week for first year men has been raised from twelve to thirteen, the courses in Criminal Law and in Pleading having each been made full courses of two hours a week throughout the year. Twelve hours a week, instead of ten, is now the requirement in the second year. In addition, it is required that the general average grade of second year students be five per cent higher than the passing mark in the individual courses.

THE AMES COMPETITION. — The year marks the establishment, out of the fund given by Mrs. James Barr Ames, at the request of her husband, of two prizes of \$200 and \$100, to be given to the winners of a competition between the law clubs in the argument of moot cases. The competition will be in the form of an elimination tournament, and will be open to all second-year clubs of eight members which meet certain requirements. In the competitions in any given round, each club will be represented by two counsel. No representative of any club may argue more than once until at least six men of that club have argued; but after six men have argued no further restriction is imposed.

THE BOARD OF STUDENT ADVISERS. — The scope of the work of the Board of Student Advisers, appointed by the Faculty, has been somewhat extended. The Board is to have supervision of the Ames Competition, and, in addition, each adviser will be assigned a certain number of the law clubs over the work of which he will have general supervision; he will also sit on several of the cases argued in these clubs. The members of the Board will be in the reading room of Langdell Hall during certain hours of the day to assist all members of the Law School in the intelligent use of the law library. The members of the Board for the coming year are James B. Grant, Jr., Chairman, Lawrence G. Bennett, John G. Buchanan, William M. Evarts, Charles V. Graham, Max Lowenthal, Stuart C. Rand, and J. Robert Szold.

THE STANDARD OIL AND TOBACCO CASES AND PRIOR DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT UNDER THE SHERMAN ACT. — Seven years ago, only a five to four majority of the judges of the Supreme Court prevented a holding that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is powerless to deal with restraint of trade in the form of a corporation.¹ The two

¹ See *Northern Securities Co. v. United States*, 193 U. S. 197.